are also putting up electric light signs to flash the name of their candidate before the eyes of the people. The Boles people had a badge made, consisting of an ear of corn on a polished brass background. The Bland people immediately bought up a quantity and paraded them to show that the Bolen badge was "yellow," therefore

he must be for gold. A peculiar feature of the pre-convention situation is the campaign of oratory that goes on constantly in the hotel corridors. There was none of it at St. Louis, but here there is not an hour in the day when two or three joint discussions are not in progress in the rotunda of the Palmer House and the Sherman House.

Fake Arguments.

It was discovered a few days ago that there was something peculiar about the rcsult of the silver arguments. The gold advocates always got the best of the discussion, leaving the silver man to retire with marked defeat from the contest. A quiet investigation was put on foot, with the result that the discovery was made that these "arguments" were "fakes," put up by the gold men with the preconcerted arrangement that the silver man should be defeated. Since then a number of firstclass silver talkers have been put into each hotel, and the financial discussion rages from morning until night.

It's a very torrid day when you don't get something refreshing from Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department.

The following is from a morning paper: Between William McKinley and any free silver democrat the gold democrat and present Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, thinks there is the same pleasant alternative as lies between the devil and the deep blue sea. The eminent Nebraskan thinks the best plan is to take to the woods. He may yet seek the forests of Europe.

Emulating the example of his chief, who has gone to Gray Gables for the Fourth, Secretary Morton left the Department of Agriculture and the rest of Washington to an innocuous desuetude Monday night. He rode into Chicago yesterday afternoon and at once sought the seclusion of the vine and fig tree which telongs to his son, Joy Morton, at 15 Groveland Park. It was on the veranda of this cozy home that the silverhaired statesman declared his fealty to

"I have not come to Chicago to attend the convention, not being a delegate, an alternate or a politician," declared the Secretary, with a smile. Secretary Morton's Dilemma.

"I am out of politics just now," he continued, with a savor of sarcasm.

"Chicago folks have not heard of your choice for President yet," suggested the reporter.

"Neither has anybody else," replied the Secretary, guardedly. "He doesn't seem to have materialized."

"Have I seen any signs of victory for the gold democrats?" repeated Mr. Morton. "Well, not many. It is a serious question just what the gold democrats will do when they are confronted with the choice of either McKinley or a free silver democrat.. I am a democrat because I don't believe in paying a prohibitive protective tax on everything I buy. That, I take it, is the fundamental principle of democracy. Yet, if I vote for a free silver democrat I cast a ballot in favor of the protection of silver. If I vote for McKinley I cast a ballot in behalf of protection for everything but silver. "Besides, I am not so sure that in voting

for McKinley I would not cast a vote for the protection of everything and free silver. McKinley's record shows him to be like Wat Hardin, last year's democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky-a free silver man standing on a gold platform." "Which will you do, Secretary Morton, vote for McKinley or a free silver demo-

Finally Mr. Morton replied: "I don't know. It will require a heap of thinking. What do I think of the n ler? Well, if the democrats want to repeat the Greeley flasco of 1872, I think they would stand an excellent chance by nominating Senator Teller. That would surely be a fine choice to offer to democrats-Mc-

Kinley one republican and Teller another republican." Revenge on Dickinson

They are preparing trouble for Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, the gentleman with the genial whiskers and the bland smile. It will be remembered that Mr. Dickinson put on his rubber overshoes, politically speaking, and made a "sneak" on the sliver men in Michigan not long ago. The silver men are going to take a walk with Mr. Dickinson now, but they will wear hob-nailed brogans and not rubber overshoes.

It is claimed that in the Michigan state democratic convention Mr. Dickinson rode over the silver majority in a ruthless manner, and now there is likelihood that the gold delegates from Michigan will be unseated in the convention. The silver men, it is said, will throw out Mr. Dickinson's Michigan gold men as an especial slap at the administration. They have promised to seat a free silver representation that he may carry a tale of great woe back to President Cleveland

This arrangement was made between the silver leaders and John McGrath, who came from Detroit to see what reception a free coinage delegation would get in case he brought one. They laughed, and asked him what kind of a reception a delegation representing the opposition would receive in case the thing was reversed and the opposition was in the saddle. They told him to come along with his followers, and there would be no question of the result. Mc-Grath will be here tomorrow morning, and in supreme power. The flower of the with him a train load of shouters and witnesses and feasters at the final slaughter of a man whose scalp they have wanted for four years.

Senator Walthall of Mississippi is one of the most influential of the southern democrats, and is a delegate-at-large to the convention. "I personally have a very high regard for Senator Teller," said he, "and I think I am not mistaken in saying the south feels very kindly toward him, but this is a democratic convention, and I look to see only a democrat chosen to head the ticket here. Senator Teller's attitude on the silver question meets with the approval of the party, and his vote against the force bill earned their warmest gratitude, but I question whether there is a very strong entiment in favor of his nomination for the presidency, for the simple reason that he has never been identified with the democratic party."

Silver Men Claim 623 Delegates. Silver men claim to have 623 delegates who will vote for free silver. This is three more than two-thirds of the entire number of delegates. Telegrams from state delegations traveling to Chicago indicate a desire on the part of the gold men to climb into the free silver band wagon. Yesterday morning the list of known silver delegates numbered 608. Last night the silver force, according to the estimates made, had been increased by three delegates from Florida, six from Massachusetts, three from Maryland, one from Washington and two from Minnesota. This was an aggregate increase of 15, making a

to the convention. The silver men have been counting on four delegates from Minnesota. A telegram was received by Senator Jones last night from the Minnesota delegation, containing the information that six, and possibly seven, of the delegation will vote for free silver. This was pleasant information, but it was not received with as much enthuslasm as the news that came in a letter from a Massachusetts delegate that six Messachusetts men were anxious to be counted in with the majority.

total of 623, which is three more than two-

thirds of the number of the 930 delegates

BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION. A reference to the statement be-

low will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one. It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are in-

cluded in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation. Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully five times that of our afternoon contemporary.

Circulation of The "Evening Star." SATURDAY, June 27, 1826......33,286 IUESDAY, June 30, 1896......27,668 WEDNESDAY, Ju'y 1, 1896......27,573 THURSDAY, July 2, 1896.27,421 Total......170,859

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVEN-ING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, July 3, 1896-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted are returnable to or remain in

J. WHIT. HERRON. Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me this

Subscribed and Subscribed and Subscribed and July, A. D. 1896.

E. E. RAMEY, Notary Public, D. C.

New York delegates would vote for fresilver if the unite rule could be broken The Bland men are spending more money than the managers of any other candidate, and it is a mystery where it comes from. Mr. Bland is a poor man. He owns no property but a farm down near Lebaron, Mo., which is worth not more than \$1,200 or \$1,500.

The McLean Boom. The friends of Mr. John R. McLean are conducting one of the most vigorous campaigns being waged in all Chicago. It is much under the surface, but is effective. His candidacy is for the vice presidency, and the Ohio people are going in with the determination to win it for Washington's gas magnate if it is within the range of possibilities to effect that end. His managers are linking Mr. McLean's name with the Teller boom in some cuarters, although publicly his candidacy for the vice presidency stands upon its own merits. Mr. McLean is flar-ked by a body of very astute political workers, who are for him heart and soul. They are extending his interests upon every possible legitimate line known to the politician, and it can be safely said that today his chances for receiving the vice presidential nomination are better than those of any one else.

FEW FIRST CHOICES.

All the Pledged Delegates Hardly Make a Majority. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.-About all has before the mass of delegates arrive. As they come in Sunday and Monday the work of lining them up will be begun in earnest. The attitude of the leaders, who are the first on the ground, is pretty well understood. Most of them are convinced that Teller is the strongest man to nominate, and many are working earnestly but quictly to bring the nomination about. At first this was not realized fully by the friends of the various candidates, but they have all come to comprehend the situation and have become alarmed about it. The Bland people are disposed to display bad temper and to refer to the Teller movement as a conspiracy put up in advance. They contend that the leaders do not represent the rank and file of the delegates, and complain that what they call the "senatorial syndicate" is trying to run things.

Small Support for Candidates. A peculiar feature of the situation is the very small support that any one of the candidates has and the apparent dissatisfaction with the whole list of candi-

dates presented. The importance of the Teller movement arises not so much from a desire on the part of any set of democrats to bestow the honor upon him, but from the circumstance that no democrat has yet been proposed for the nomination who seems to fulfill the requirements of the case. There is a scarcity of suitable democratic material. Two sets of men of the character of which to make Presidents are harred. . The large number of very able men in the party from the south still regarded as unavailable because it is not thought that the time has come when the country will so far forget the rebellion as to place any of its participants

party is thus thrown. The other class upon whom there rests an embargo are those of the east who are opposed to silver. This excludes from consideration a very large number of dis tinguished men, from among whom otherwise a splendid candidate might be selected. Whitney, Olney, Hill, Flower, Russell, Pattison and many others are thus blacklisted. With the men of both these classes eliminated there remained a conservative few who might have been counted as available. The most conspicuous among these are Morrison, Vice Presi-

dent Stevenson, Matthews and Campbell. The desperate earnestness of the contest has, however, carried the silver forces in their triumph at the primaries beyond the point where they can consider any conservative man. The feeling has become so intense and the lines have been so sharply drawn that they look with suspicion upon any man whose elbow has not been constantly touching theirs in the fight

The Three B's.

Conservatives are classed, without dis tinction, among the "gold bugs," and the man who reserved his declaration of faith until the battle was won is looked upon as one not to be trusted. The calendar is referred to in considering such a declaration of faith, and if it does not date far enough back it is discarded. This has greatly narrowed the field of choice. At the present minute the only avowed candidates in the field that the mass of silver delegates are very seriously taking into consideration are Bland. Boies and Blackburn-the three "B's." John R. Mc-Lean is not mentioned in this class because he has not yet appeared here as an avowed. His possible candidacy is held in reserve. It is possible that he may decide on an active canvass and develop into a strong candidate.

In spite of the fact that the Indiana delegation are instructed for Matthews and that they have a headquarters opened here and are working hard for him under the leadership of Senator Turple, no one outside that delegation appears to regard the Indianian as among the possibilities. His Another letter gave information that six pictures hang upon the walls in the cor-

ridors of all the hotels, and the Indiana people confer and proclaim their confidence, but the atoms of the assembling convention pay no attention. It is not yet known even who will second his nomination after Senator Turple has presented it to the convention, and no one asks the question. Yet a few months ago he was one of the men who were expected to be in the front rank.

He is completely committed to the fre ccirrge of silver gixteen to one, without regard to the action of other nations, and no one disputes that this represents his convictions. But this is not satisfactory. He was stient when the silver fighters thought he ought to speak. While the battle hung in doubt he spoke no word of encouragement and threw not the weight of his influence in favor of the cause which now controls this convention. Therefore he is not counted as one of the faithful, and he does not appear to be "in it."

His Silence Too Golden. Though New York may present the name of Stevenson, and though an appeal will be made in the name of party harmony that he be nominated, the idea of his nomination scarcely excites discussion. The silver men say that silence is golden and that he was silent when he should have ettered the speech which is silver. If six months ago he had been outspoken for

free coinage his nomination would now be the most probable thing. Leaders looking over the list of democratic candidates they are called upon to choose from beat their reasts and cry a plague on timidity when they think of Steverson.

Such is the spirit of this convention. All hat is silver makes for them an idol, but that which they have not tested with time and seen pass through fire they suspect of being merely plated. Bland is an idol among the enthusiasts, and they halt only at the cold calculation of expediency. The fact that Bland's candidacy is strong-

er with the rank and file of delegates than among the leaders is not due to lack of regard for him by the latter, but is on account of the greater disposition among experienced leaders to calculate chances of well as political, should be considered. success and to regard expediency. The less experienced delegates are moved more by sentiment. Bland appeals to this sentiment. His years of identification with the silver cause, the fact that he has been denominated a silver crank, and that he is known among them by the endearing name of "Silver Dick" excite their enthusiasm.

It is in this that lies his strength, there arising the apparent conflict between the leaders and those who are expected to be led. There rests the issue-whether expediency or enthusiasm and sentiment shall dictate the nomination. A good deal of the same sort of sentiment attaches to Joe Blackburn on account of the hard fight he has just come out of against Carlisle and the administration in Kentucky.

Faith in His Own Candidacy. But it has not the same seasoning of years that has the Bland sentiment, and there is some doubt of Blackburn's having started out with faith in his own candi-

It is on account of the lack of this sentiment that the Boies boom has fallen short of expectations. That a candidate is a silver man does not suffice; he must be a silver man of silver men the most intense. The field of candidates being narrowed down so small, and the doubt among the men of greatest experience of Bland's ability to carry the country, gives strength to the Teller movement. Those who lack confidence in the availability of Bland find when they shy from the suggestion of shadow of the Missourian. Then they turn back to Teller.

If not yet reconciled to the idea of going outside the party for a candidate, they turn and look once more about them for a candidate, but each time they find themnow been done toward putting up plans selves turned back. Then, one by one, down on the Colorade leader. By a process of backing and filling, the Teller boom is being built up. It is a delicate and difficult situation. The reluctance with which the delegates make selection from such a small choice of candidates is demonstrated by the fact that though it takes 611 votes to nominate. Bland (conceded to be the leading candidate) has scarcely above a hundred votes to which he can, with authority, lay

Small Field. All the votes that all the candidates can yet lay claim to would not be enough to nominate if concentrated on a single one. A large majority of the delegates are still unattached. They have got to settle down on some one, they don't know whom; but they are constantly confronted by the man with pencil and paper to try, by figuring, the prospects of each candidate for election

if nominated. It is always the same: "The east eliminated; the south sure for any candidate: the west to be relied on to secure the election, get the western vote or suffer defeat. Now, who is the man who can get their

western votes?" This ever-recurring proposition staggers and bewilders, and causes them to turn from one candidate to another, and to doubt and to hesitate. J. P. M.

THE SOUND MONEY MEN.

They Are on the Ground and Open Their Headquarters.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The sound money contingents are here. With them are two portraits of Cleveland, the first that have appeared. One is hung in the New York headquarters and another in the home of the Pennsylvanians. Sound money placards in big black letters are being rapidly posted in conspicuous places in the hotel corriders and in windows. They advertise that certain sound money headquarters have been established in certain places. They annuonce the great sound money meeting to be held at the Auditorium tonight. They proclaim that sound money is not dead and is not going to die. These are simply signs of a hard death. The effort for sound money in the convention is like pouring s bucket of filtered water into a muddy stream in hopes of clearing it. It was made evident at the conference of the gold men last evening that they did not know what they could do beyond making a noise and parad-

The Christian Endeavor Star.

The Evening Star will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada during Christian Endeavor week. July 8 to July 14, inclusive, for ten cents.

The issues of The Star will furnish a complete and continuous report of the events attending the great gathering. Every issue will be handsomely illustrated. The accounts of the many meetings and rallies will be full and readable.

A file of The Star for the week will provide one with a complete and vividly told history of the wonderful gathers ing and will be a valuable souvenir of the Convention

ing their respectability in contrast with the long-haired and farmer-like multitude that BLAND. MEN SERENE RANDOLPH LYNCHED AGE CANNOT WITHER ing their respectability in contrast with the fills the corridors of the Sherman House and Palmer House.

Want the Temporary Chairmanship, The only thing they claim to expect to accomplish is the selection of temporary chairman for the convention and the defeat of the ticket this fall. They inake no attempt to disguise the fact that their effort and their prayer from the time a silver ticket is put in the field until it is voted on in November will be that it shall be defeated. While they do not disclose their intentions as to an immediate "physical" bolt, they make no pretense of intending to support the ticket, and they probably would not do so even if a conservative man were

nominated on a silver platform. They will not accept the platform. One strong consideration for their remaining nominally in the party is the hope of naming enough gold democrats for Congress to defeat silver legislation by combining with the republicans. In the event of the election of a silver President their only hope will be in being able to overbalance the silver men in the House. The Senate is already silver, with the possibility of becoming more strengly so, and the gold men feel that they must depend largely upon capturing the House, since they are not entirely confident of the defeat of the presidential ticket to be nominated here.

The gold people are using three arguments in the vain effort to convert their wayward brothers. One is the great respectability of the element which free silver will alienate; another is that free silver will lose everything to the party in the east, insuring the defeat of nearly all democratic candidates for Congress in the east, and threatening the general defeat and destruction of the party. The other is a demand upon the gratitude of the southern democrats for the services of the eastern democracy in the past.

None of these arguments seems to appeal to the stubborn silverites, and the last is regarded least of all, especially as there is implied in it that commercial favors, as

Gov. Altgeld's Attitude.

The intentions of Governor Altgeld are still a puzzle to every one. He is credited with having some deep-down scheme, but what it is no one seems able to find out. The friends of the several candidates be gan by flattering him, in hope of getting his support. He "sp:ke fa'r" to them, but kept his own counsel and committed himself to no one. His friendly manner led each candidate, in turn, to lay claim to his support, but as all claimed it on about the same warrant, it became evident that none had any special claim. At once they began to complain and to criticise him, accusing him of trying to boss the convention and to drag local Illinois politics into it. Still he is non-committal. By some he is said to be for Bland, by others he is claimed for Boles, and again it is whispered about that he is working to secure the nomination of Teller. The doubt is doubled by the fact that his lieutenants talk in different tongues. Hinrichsen is talking against Teller, and rather turning the soft side of his tongue toward Bland.

Henry F. Donovan, another Altgeld lieutenant, is fighting Bland with all his might. Judge McConnell, who is counted Altgeld's closest friend, is outspoken and earnest in his advocacy of Teller. Other Altgeld people are opposing Matthews, and still others talking against Boies. The opposition to the two latter is attributed to their sympathy with President Cleveland's Teller themselves at once walking in the interference to protect property in Chicago during the strike, and this excites the criticism that Altgeld is trying to get an indorsement of his attitude on that occasion, to drag local politics into the con-

It is agreed that all this confusion of tongues in the Altgeld council means something. The simpler explanation that the delegation is badly divided is promptly rejected. The apparent conflict of opinion is thought to be in furtherance of some deeplaid plan, and the various interested parties are smelling about for the rat they believe to be concealed. The question constantly asked is, What is Altgeld after?

An Ugly Fight Likely. It still looks like an ugly fight over the temporary chairmanship of the convention. The gold men declare that they will contest every point in the convention, and that the national committee will insist upon the observance of the time-honored custom of the committee naming the temporary chairman. If Senator Hill will permit the use of his name he will surely be selected

by the national committee. Some very earnest silver men who have not got blood in their eye all the while favor Hill. They have faith in him and think they can trust him to be fair and not to do anything to injure the party. They hardly dare venture an expression of opinion, however, lest their devotion to silver

be doubted and they be discredited. It takes a sight of courage to be moder ate, and the display of a conciliatory spirit at once excites suspicion.

The radicals are still insisting that they will have none but a silver man. Bryan :s most talked of for temporary chairman, and with Harris for permanent.

In picking out Bryan the silver men in dicate their intentions as to the Nebraska contest, the gold men and the silver men of Nebraska having distinct organizations and held separate conventions. The recognition of Bryan ignores the gold delegation as having any shadow of a claim.

Boom for Bryan.

A movement was quietly set on foot yes terday to start a presidential boom for Bryan. It probably has in view the possibility of his being put on the tall of the ticket.

Wharton Barker of Philadelphia is here working quietly for Teller. Representative Hartman and Senators Pettigrew and Carter appeared on the scene yesterday. Senator Pettigrew said about the situation in South Dakota:

"I addressed an enthusiastic meeting of over fifteen hundred people at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the night before I left. I never saw a more enthusiastic, cheering crowd of citizens in my life. There were many farmers from the surrounding country districts and laboring men from the shops and factories of the town, and they all fully understand the present situation fully, and say that they do not propose to be turned over with hands and feet bound into the complete control of the money power. I firmly believe that fully ninety, yes, ninety-five, per cent of the voters at that meeting would vote for Senator Teller for President. Whether they would vote for a straight democrat if nominated I am not prepared at this time to state."

Personal Mention.

Dr. West of the Emergency Hospital house staff is away from the city on leave of absence, and will not return until July 6. During his absence Dr. Charles H. O'Conhor is on duty at the hospital.

Mr. Ernest W. Marlow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Marlow of Capitol Hill, left this morning for New York to take the steamer Lucania for Europe. He is to meet some of his Harvard classmates in London. from which point they will tour the con-Among the prominent Washingtonians at the Cordova, Atlantic City, is Mr. Geo. H. Tichenor. He has been awarded the contract for supplying the official badges and souvenir buttons for the dedication ceremonies at the opening of the steel esplanade July 8, 1896. tinent together, returning September 15.

J. P. M.

Reserves Called Out. SALONICA, July 4.-All the Turkish rerves in this district have been called out.

They Claim to Be Making Steady Gains.

DEMCCRATIC POLITICIANS AT WORK

Effect of the Gold Men's Conference.

SENATOR HILL IS RETICENT

CHICAGO, July 4.- The Fourth of July and the advent of a national convention are the two contending elements at Chicago today, and it is difficult to tell whether the bursting of bombs and crackers, the crash of bands, the marching of organizations, the swaying of great crowds along the thoroughfares, the haranguing of orators in the hotel corridors and the gaily decorated store fronts are inspired most by love of country or of party. Seldom, if ever before, has this city had the national holiday and a national convention come in conjunction, and it is a combination calculated to stagger even Chicago. The day was ushered in with the usual

demonstrations of patriotism. At 6 o'clock the guns at Fort Sheridan boomed an early salute, and this was taken up and continued down town in one immense cannonade of small arms and crackers. The air was thick with the fumes of powder. The weather was hot and muggy, but a breeze off the lake stirred the air sufficlently to make life more endurable among workers than it has been during the

intense heat of preceding days. The sun shone through misty light clouds, which at times promised storms, and the local weather prediction for the day held out the prospect of showers followed by slightly cooler weather.

The political centers were astir early in

the day, for there had been little rest for the weary workers after the patriotic artil-lery of the day began. The storm centers for the general crowd were as usual in the lobbles of the Palmer House, Auditorium, Sherman House, while in the upper cham-bers of these and other hotels the leaders roceeded with their conferences oblivious to the deafening peals from without. Early n the day the main lobbles were choked with boisterous but good-natured throngs, who cheered alternately for Bland, Boies, Matthews and the other favorites.

The caucuses of the gold and silver elements last night were the main themes of discussion and speculation. The warning notes in some of the speeches at the gold meeting were expected to be followed by more definite announcement of policy later in the day. The gold forces met at the Palmer House during the morning and proceeded to map out the lines of battle. hile ex-Secretary Whitney's rooms at the auditorium were crowded with conferees. The main interest of the day centered in the development of the line of action of the gold men. While it was conceded that he silver men had a majority and possibly under certain circumstances a twothirds vote, yet the moral effect of this was in part dissipated by having the total

divided among Bland, Boles, Matthews.
Teller and others, while the gold ranks
were a compact bcdy.
The quarters of Chairman Harrity, Sergrant-at-arms Martin and Secretary Sheerin were besieged by parties cager to arrange innumerable details which fail to the lot of these executive chiefs. Mr. Harrity, in a light gray serge suit, was suave and unruffled in the midst of a hundred importunities. Secretary Sheerin had not only the business of his position, but was ctively combating a movement in the ndiana delegation to vote him out of his position on the national committee, owing to his differences with the free silver ma-jority in the delegation.

The meeting for this and other purposes was set for 3 o'clock and promised interesting developments unless the contest was put over until Monday, as some of the delegates desired. Preparing the Convention Hall.

Sergeant-at-arms Martin left for the Coliseum early in the day and directed the work of preparing the convention hall. The great force of workmen proceeded without reference to the holiday, and made rapid progress in giving presentable form to the vast structure. All the deco-rations were in place and the seats were either in or nearly all ready. Those for the delegates were exceptionally inviting, with large arms and tufted seats. By noon much of the work was done, as the hall was surrendered for the rest of the day for patriotic exercises by the Root Monum Association, in which a chorus of 1,200 adults and 1,000 children participated. It will afford an opportunity to test the capacity and acoustic properties of the hall. Mr. Martin and his staff of assistant sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, pages, etc., were at the hail, and he was assigning them to positions. They will be put through a drill tomorrow and again Monday, so

hat every man will know his post and du-At the headquarters of the various candidates no time was lost. It was felt that the crisis of candidates was near at hand and today and tomorrow were particularly important owing to the many state dele-gations scheduled to arrive.

At the Bland headquarters there was an air of serenity and confidence, and the managers reported that they were making teady accessions. They were particularly pleased at the prospective arrival of Mr. Bland himself. Their claims cover many delegates who, it is said, will go to Bland as second choice. Bland committees circulated in the hotels and conducted the work of proselyting. At the Indiana headquar-ters Senator Turple declared that Governor Matthews' strength was advancing steadily. This larger question has given way, momentarily, to the sharp scheming preparatory to the first full and formal caucus of the Indiana delegation at 3 o'clock today. There is a strong movement in the delegation to the same to the n the delegation to make the caucus de sisive in naming the member of the platform and other committees, and in selectng a successor to Mr. Sheerin on the na-

ional committee.

The Boles headquarters were swelled with new arrivals, adding to the enthusi-asm and confidence already shown there, and here, too, the leaders were expectant of the arrival of the candidate himself. Messrs. Blackburn and McLean were the Messrs. Blackburn and McLean were the central figures at their respective head-quarters, the personality of the men lending added interest to their candidacies. Senators Dubois and Mantle, and also Senator Pettigrew labored industriously in behalf of Taller presenting argument hased half of Teller, presenting argument based on figures to show that Teller's nomination insured sufficient electoral votes to elect him, while Teller on an independent ticket would carry many silver states out of the

democratic column. Conspicuous Figures.

Quite as interesting as the candidates and booms were the several conspicuous figures who had arrived on the scene of action. Senator Hill, ex-Secretary Whitney and ex-Governor Flower came in for marked attention. Mr. Hill, in particular, was besieged by an eager crowd, for although the New York Senator has been prominent in public life, he has not been a familiar convention figure, and there we familiar convention figure, and there we's
a general desire to see him. He received
all comers affably, but as the morning advanced, the miscellaneous reception gave
way for the services work ahead of the
Senator and his associates.

An whitney's smile gave little evidence
of anxiety as to the result. He was a very
busy man, the various elements opposed to
silver seeming to look to him to devise
means to stem the silver tide.

At the Sherman House, where the silver

At the Sherman House, where the silver forces rule, there was a somewhat tense feeling marking the determined attitude of the silver forces within recent days. Senator Jones of Arkansas, the recognized marshal of the silver ranks, conferred with the leaders from various sections, and mapped out the decisive policy which is fast maturing. He expresses the confidence of positive conviction in the success of his forces, and this had been confirmed by the reports of the silver caucus of last night. The committee named at the cau-cus—from each silver delegation—was busy naking its canvass on which an exact count of the silver strength will be made.

The Gold Standard Men. The eastern gold standard men got to work early this morning, but they were decidedly uncommunicative. Senator Hill's (Continued on Fifth Page.)

(Continued from First Page.)

him well represented in court, and they felt certain that they would have shown him to have been innocent of the crime charged against him. With the lynching of Randolph these men have nothing more to do. One of the lawyers interested told. a Star reporter this morning that he thought no effort would be made to have the lynching investigated, for he said it would only be another farce such as was the investigation at the time the crime was committee, when Detectives Horn and Weedon's services were not wanted when it was seen that they were going to make a fair and impartial investigation. The lynching of Randolph, he thought, would cover the real mur-lerer and result in his

going free.
Lawyer Thomas L. Jones, one of the colored lawyers interested, said he regarded the lynching as a foul outrage, committed in the shadow of the national capital, which merits the severest condemnation of the American people. And unless there is some remedy provided no man's life will be safe from the hands of these mobs. The county, he said, is responsible, and he thinks a suit for damages will be instituted. Ranlolph, he says, he thinks was innocent, and t was the duty of the county to put him in a secure place. The old fail was an inse-cure place and the prisoner could have been kept in Baltimore. Speaking, of the crime, Lawyer Jones said that the authorities had failed to show any motive for the crime, and certainly if Randolph had used the big ax more than one of the four meni-bers of the family would have been killed.

What is Said at Gaithersburg.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. GAITHERSBURG, Md., July 4.-News of the lynching of Sidney Randolph at Rockville this morning was received here at about 5 o'clock and spread scarcely less rapidly than the report of the Buxton tragedy on the morning of May 25. Absolutely no knowledge of the intended lynching of Randolph or of the identity of the mob who took the law into its hands is in possession of the citizens of this place and vicinity. While it is now more strongly telieved here than ever that Randolph was guilty, since the inquest over the remains of Sadie Buxton, the verdict of the jury has served to cement public opinion to the bellef that an accomplice was yet to be

apprehended. For this reason the lynching meets with scarcely arything but condemnation. Mr. Richard L. Buxton, who has for some days been home from the Garfield Hospital, was one of the first to regret the lynching. Deputy Sheriff Thompson condemned it in strong terms. Rev. L. Lloyd, foremost action. Mr. Thompson was expecting officers here daily from Macon, Ga., where Randolph said he came from, to endeavor to fasten guilt upon him of crimes com-mitted in that city. These gentlemen were gratified that Gaithersburg and its community had nothing to do with the lynching. Mrs. Buxton arrived this morning from Washington and to ned her husband taken into custody in connection with the tragedy, and after the inquest released from jail at Rockville, returned to Gaithersburg this morning. REPORTED MURDER.

Turned Out to Be an Assault With Two Stories.

Rumors of murder filled the air of South Washington shortly before noon today, and some little excitement resulted. The fourth precinct police station received a message to the effect that a gang of colored mer had brutally ended the life of a young girl at 41/2 and N streets southwest. The announcement was repeated at police headquarters, and the conviction dawned upon many minds that Independence day, 1896, would pass into history as the date of a capital crime.

Lieut. Vernon of the fourth precinct. without delay, dispatched the patrol wagon with several reserve policemen to the lo-cality indicated, and then with some anxiety awaited developments. Twenty min utes rolled down the toboggan of time and to news of the reported murder was re ceived. A moment later, however, the wagon stopped at the door and Policeman Hatton announced in a stern tone: "Here's the murderer."

"Where?" inquired a group in chorus from the station doorway, for the wagon appeared devoid of passengers, with the exception of the policemen.
"Here," answered Mr. Hatton, and at

that moment the head of a diminutive colored lad arose above the seat. He was hatless and coatless, and his shirtwaist was torn into shreds. "I didn't do nawthin' to the lady," sobbed the boy on catching sight of Lieut. Vernon. "She beat me awful."

It was soon learned from the policeman

that Miss Iola Carter, sixteen years of age, and a daughter of Leroy H. Carter, a street railway conductor, was watching the sol-diers at the Washington barracks exploding firecrackers, when the colored boy, Henry Ashton, who is but eleven years of age, and a companion, Ernest Sewell, three years his senior, approached and snapped a toy pistol in Miss Carter's face. According to her story, she stopped and turn-ed with the intention of slapping the lad, when she was tripped up. Striking her when she was tripped up. Striking her forehead against the sidewalk rendered her unconscious, and while she was in that condition, it was stated, the boys kicked her, inflicting internal injuries. 5788 Carter inflicting internal injuries. Myss Carter was carried to her home, 341 N street southwest, and her condition gave rise to the rumor that a murder had been committed. A passerby, James Henderson, detained Ashton until the arrival of Policeman Pyer and Page

men Byer and Baer.

To a Star reporter Ashton told a differen story. He declared that his companion, Sewell, snapped the pistol at Miss Carter and that she turned on Ashton and beat him and tore his clothing. During the pro-ceeding Sewell, who had retreated a short distance through the prodistance, threw a stone, which struck Miss Carter and caused her to fall unconscious. No kicking was done, it was declared, and Sewell ran away a man caught Ashton and turned him over to the police.

Ashton was locked in a cell, but no charge will be entered against him until the affair is investigated. The police set out this afternoon in search of Sewell.

An Interview on Armenia.

Miss Carter does not appear to be badly

Dr. Agar Beet of London, vice president

of the Anglo-American Association, had an interview with Secretary Olney at the State Department yesterday afternoon in regard to the American policy in Armenia. According to Dr. Beet, the Secretary of State assured him of the deep sympathy of the American people with the unfortunate victims of lawless violence in Turkey and of their regret and surprise at the failure of the European concert to provide adequate measures for the safety of the Christian subjects of the sublime porte. The Secretary also said, according to Dr. Beet, that while non-interference with European politics, direct or indirect, is the irrevers! ble policy of the United States, any forts by the great powers concern to secure to Christians in Turkey due protection to life and property would receive the cordial support of the government and people of the United States.

Funeral of Charles P. Coomes. The funeral of the late Charles P. Coome took place from his residence at 10:30 yesterday morning, the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, of which he was long a member, being in charge. It was very largely attended, and among the many beautiful floral designs were pieces from the Master Painters' Association Builders' Exchange, the Firemen's Asso-ciation and from many friends of the de-ceased. These associations were represent-

Times Have Changed. From the Chicago Post.

former associates.

ed at the funeral by many of Mr. Coomes'

"I've been thinking," he began, and paused.

He always began with those words when he had anything sharp to say, so she made no attempt to help him by asking any questions. "I've been thinking," he said at last, in

desperation, "that if the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, the new woman

Oldest Inhabitants' Association Celebrate the Day.

PATRIOTISM VIGOROUS AS IN YOUTH

President Marbury Delivers an In-

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

teresting and Eloquent Address.

Conformably with custom and tradition, the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association celebrated the day in their usual patriotic and whole-souled fashion. Administrations may come and go, but the patriotism of these public-spirited patriarchs never dies. Age cannot wither nor custom stale their perennial love of country and its institutions. Their backs are bent and their locks whitened, but their hearts are as young and as true on all questions affecting their country's welfare as the hearts of the most ardent and patriotic representatives of "young America."

The Business Meeting.

Before entering upon the public exercises of the day, the association held a meeting for the transaction of its ordinary business affairs. Mr. John Marbury, the president, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. Madison Cutts acted as secretary.

Among the members in attendance were: J. Marbury, jr., president; Dr. J. T. Howard, corresponding secretary; J. Madison Cutts, recording secretary; Robert Ball, treasurer; J. A. Wineberger, marshal; Wm. Beron, B. C. Wright, F. L. Moore, Jas. Boiseau, H. M. Dillinger, Rudolph Eichhorn, Joseph Prather, S. W. K. Handy, D. Gerau, R. L. Martin, P. A. Byrne, N. D.

Larner, W. C. Johnson, Philip May. President Marbury opened the proceed ings by welcoming his associates to the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the nation's birth and pledged them to do their part toward a proper observance of the proud occasion. It was a matter of pride and pleasure to him, he said, to see that the citizens generally, including the boys and girls, were celebrating the day in he proper spirit of loyalty. Mr. Richard Ross Perry, a resident of the

District for thirty-five years, was elected a member of the association, as was also Mr. A. McConnell, a native of Pennsylva-na, who has resided here for over thirty-five

Interesting Reminiscences

Mr. F. L. Moore presented a personal letter from a friend, recalling the fact that exactly forty-nine years ago Judge W. S. Cox addressed a Sunday school celebration in Georgetown, and that Mr. Wm. Marbury read the Declaration of Independence on the same occasion. Mr. Moore said he was present at that celebration and or

Mr. William Beron also called attention

to the fact that today was the twentleth anniversary of the day on which the

American flag had been placed on the public school buildings of the District of Columbia. On the Fourth of July, 1876, he placed the American flag on the school with his own hand and it had re of the grand patriotic lesson taught by the display of the flag in this way and said it was of great advantage in having the pupils understand the grand principles incul-cated by the immortal Washington. Mr. J. Madison Cutts read, as peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, a paper writ-ten by Stephen A. Douglass in 1861 in favor

of a continental union or all'ance. He was thanked for the pamphlet and it was placed

Election of Officers. The principal business of the meeting was then entered upon. It was the annual election of officers, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the present officers, as follows: President, J. Marbury; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. T. Howard; recording secretary, J. Madison Cutts; treasurer, Robert Ball; marshal, J. A. Wineberger. The thirteen vice presidents, seing one for each of the original states, were re-elected in each instance with the sit gle exception of the election of M. Dellinger in place of John T. Hensley, deceased. President Marbury and Secre-tary Cutts asked that their offices be filled by new men, but the members insisted upon their re-election and they had to sub-

The Celebration of the Day.

Without any delay or ceremony the busiless session of the association then passed into an open public meeting, which was marked by interesting exercises in quiet, but earnest, celebration of the day. Owing to the heat, the attendance was smaller than usual, but the assemblage made up n enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers The proceedings opened with the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Dr. J. T. Howard, corresponding secretary of the association, and it is no reflection upon anybody clse to say that that immortal paper has never been read with more feel ing and expression. All the members then joined in singing "America," under the leadership of Dr. Ball, and seemed to give the inspiring words of that grand old hyn

a new and better meaning.

The event of the occasion, however, was unquestionably the brief oration of Mr. unquestionably the brief oration of Mr. John Marbury, the venerable and evergental president of the association, who had been unanimously selected for that duty by the committee which had charge of the program. Mr. Marbury spoke without notes and apparently extempore. The burden of his address was the greatness and grandeur of the United States of today as compared with its weak and strugand grandeur of the United States of to-day as compared with its weak and strug-gling condition in the trying days of 1776, when, through the heroic efforts and sac-rifices of our forefathers, it sprang into life and being. He gave a brief account of the condition of the country in its early days, and commented proudly and eledays, and commented proudly and elo-quently on its marvelous progress and ad-

vancement with every year of its exist Growth of the Union. The Union has grown, he said, from thirteen states to forty-five states, and the

population has increased from three million to seventy million of free and independent citizens, blessed with peace and prosperity, and constantly becoming greater and more prosperous. His auditors were old and grav-neaded, he said, but they loved their country and its fing and taught their children and their grand-ing aren to do the same, and he hoped the day would never come that the people who owed so much to their forefathers, who had founded this great country, would forget to celebrate the "glorious Fourth of July." Let the boys and girls shoot off their firecrackers and make all the noise they wanted to on that one day in every 365, he said, in grateful memory of the days which so tried the souls of their noble forefathers. There should be no restriction to their patriotism on that glorious anniversary, and he said he was glad to see that the District Commissioners had acted in a liberal and patriotic spirit in the matter of the local celebration. Some people mention the frequent cases of divorce, suicide and murder as an indication that the country is backward instead of forward, but one did not believe so, and he cited many things to show that the greater wicked-ness of the world today compared with its condition many years ago was more apparent than real. The world has changed almost entirely, he said, and the people are brought closer together today than they ever were before. To his mind the supposed decadence of the times is due almost entirely to the greater knowledge of the doings of the world that marks tho present era and not to the fact that there s any actual comparative increase

Mr.Cutts complimented the speaker on his eloquent and admirable address, and on his motion Mr. Marbury was formally tendered the thanks of the association.

the cradle rules the world, the new woman must be losing her grip on the earth."

It was thus that he notified her that it would be useless to ask for a wheel and their feet and with unusual vigor and ferville.